

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.

THE FIG.

The Warrenton (North Carolina) Reporter, contains the following information relative to the culture of this delicious fruit:

The Fig may be seen in perfection in more than one garden in Warrenton. It is a delicious fruit, wholesome and nutritious. The Fig with us grows upon a bush, which will be larger or smaller according to care and situation. Even here, in a favorable year like the present, it begins to ripen before the peach, and continues to bear until frost. In Florida it becomes a tree larger than the Damson. An intelligent gentleman from Georgia, observes, that there it comes to great perfection, and with the same, or perhaps a little more attention, it might be brought to equal maturity here. It is a great bearer; but a slight frost not only destroys the young fruit and the leaves, but a large portion of the wood. A few fig bushes will afford enough for a family. Before the approach of frost, make of rank a pen around the bush and cover it well with straw: during the cold weather, the straw will keep the tender limbs, and even the young fruit of the Fig from injury. In the spring, after all danger from frost is over, remove the covering—the little fruit will immediately begin to grow, and before the expiration of the month of June, and from then to the first of October, you will be sure to have that sacred fruit which our Heavenly Father planted in Paradise, as fine as the Fig of Judea.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE. TO PRESERVE HAM.

Wrap up the meat in tow, of either flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shives, and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next the tierce, and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow, packed in as close as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat, that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw answers extremely well to keep hams in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to meat.

HORSES.

To effect a more complete saving of Corn, it would be well if mills were established to grind the cob with the corn. The practice of grinding Indian Corn in the cob to powder for the purpose of horses' feed, is now common with our German farming fellow-citizens. Those industrious men are ever attentive to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any measure calculated to promote either object; and as they are convinced of the nourishing quality of the cob, and the economy of the practice of using it as an article of food, they have encouraged the general erection of the necessary apparatus in the mills in their different settlements. Indian corn is of itself too nourishing and too heating as a constant article of food for horses; and if fed alone, a sufficient quantity cannot be given to them to produce the stimulus of distention (which is as necessary for a working horse, or even to man, as nourishment) without great expense, and at the same time endangering the health of the animal. Corn meal is therefore mixed with a portion of cut straw and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in Pennsylvania constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to the industrious farmers of that State.

ORIGIN OF LIFE AND DEATH.

A seed laid rough earth case and p. A seed laid rough earth case and p. A seed laid rough earth case and p.

MULES.

Extracts from a communication in the American Farmer, on the natural history of the Mule, his capacity for labor, &c.

Mules were in use and highly esteemed at a remote period of antiquity; and are mentioned in scripture as of importance in the equipage of princes.—Herodotus, who is styled the father of profane history, frequently speaks of them; and it is known that they were introduced in the chariot races at the Olympic games, in the seventieth Olympiad, about five hundred years before Christ. The Romans well knew their value. Pliny informs us, from Varro, that Q. Aulus, a Roman senator, paid four hundred thousand sesterces, upwards of thirteen thousand dollars, for a male ass, for the propagation of mules. And he says further, that the profit of a female ass in breeding stock for the same purpose, was estimated in Citerberia, now the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, at a like sum. We may infer from a passage in Tacitus, and in Plutarch's life of Marius, that mules were generally employed to transport the baggage of the Roman armies; and that it is not improbable the superior officers rode those of a high grade, having their horses led, except when they engaged an enemy. It seems that the dilettanti of Rome held them in great estimation; as we are informed that the mules of Nero and Pompeia were shod with gold and silver—not plates, as iron shoes are now formed, but the whole hoof enclosed.

Spain has continued to support the reputation for a superior race of mules to the present period; and it is probable that the Arabian breed of Jacks were introduced by the Moors, when they held possession of that fine country; which, by crosses, and the effects of climate and soil, have formed two valuable races; which we shall notice in the sequel. The Portuguese race have been generally considered as differing but little from the Spanish; those however, that have come within my view appear evidently inferior. It was not until near the close of the sixteenth century, that coaches were used in France; before which, it is said, the nobles rode to court, parliament, &c. on mules, that were brought from the vicinity of the Alps and Pyrenees. They were usually black, of large size, well made, and mostly bred from fine Spanish mares. Very little can be said of those animals in Great Britain. The Catholic prelates brought over a number of superb mules, prior to the Reformation; but in the reign of Elizabeth so little was known of them, that a writer of that period says, "in Devonshire some were produced by a Jack brought from France, and were knocked on the head by the people, who viewed them as monsters."

The longevity of the mule has become so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. Pliny gives an account of one, taken from Grecian history, that was eighty years old; and though past labour followed others that were carrying materials to build the temple of Minerva at Athens, and seemed to wish to assist them; which so pleased the people, that they ordered he should have free egress to the grain market. Dr. Rees mentions two that were seventy years old in England. I saw myself in the West Indies, a mule perform his task in a cane mill, that his owner assured me was forty years old.

S. W. POMEROY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE. Speech of an Indian Chief, who assisted in killing McIntosh.

Brothers!—McIntosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation—the law which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our lands from us. His back was to his own people: his ear was shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful; they came to us like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of the great river. The Great Spirit turned away his face from him. He fell by the hands of red men, at his own place, in the sight of his women and children. The false men who joined him fell also with him.

Brothers!—McIntosh was brave—the deeds of his youth were mighty; but his heart became changed; he spoke the words of deceitfulness. He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is red with his blood, and with the blood of his friends. Our vengeance is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his children in the path of their wandering. My talk is finished.

HOT WORK.

A western paper says, that in Herkimer village, apples were plucked from trees during the late hot weather, with one side of them roasted by the sun, almost to a pulp. [This hardly comes up to boiling eggs in the sun!]

COURT OF DEATH.

Death, the King of Terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister; and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honor of this illustrious office. Fever, urged the number he destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions by shaking all his limbs, and Dropsy by his swelled unwieldy carcass: Gout hobbled up and alleged his great power, in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak, was a strong though silent argument in favor of his claim. Stone and Cholick pleaded their violence. Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, tho' slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed by the noise of music, dancing, feasting and revelry: when immediately entered a lady, with a cold lascivious air, and flushed and jovial countenance: she was attended on the one hand by a troop of cooks and bachelors, and on the other by a train of youths and damsels, who danced half naked, to the softest musical instruments: her name was Intemperance. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of diseases—Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders: nor dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of this great monarch. Am not I your parent? the author of your being? Do not ye derive the power of shortening human life almost wholly from me?—Who then so fit as myself for this important office? The gristly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his principal favourite and prime minister.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The long agitated question of the termination of the Niger seems to be now settled beyond doubt. The hypothesis first maintained, we believe, by the German geographer Richard, afterwards countenanced by Malte Brun, and supported with great ingenuity and research by Mr. McQueen, in a work published a few years ago at Edinburgh, that the waters of the Niger are discharged into the Gulf of Guinea, by the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or one of those channels, is said to be fully established by the testimony of Messrs. Dedham and Clapperton, who have lately returned to England. We published three or four years ago an analysis of the principal arguments of Mr. McQueen in support of his hypothesis, which seem to leave but a shadow of doubt on the question. It was undoubtedly under this impression that the late Mr. Belzoni resolved to penetrate Africa by way of Benin, which resolution he was on the point of carrying into effect when he died.

Messrs. Dedham and Clapperton, began their voyage in the year 1822, and after spending three whole years in the interior of Africa, arrived at Tripoli in January last. The English Consul at Tripoli, celebrated their arrival by a splendid fete. Two of their party, Mr. Oudney and Mr. Toule, died in Africa. They left Mr. Tyrwhit at Bornou in the capacity of English Consul, and Mr. McLaing was left to descend the river from Tombuctoo to Benin, where it is hoped he will arrive in the Spring of 1826.—[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

NEW METHOD OF RIPENING FRUIT.

A certain farmer a few miles from Boston, who was noted for bringing the earliest fruit to market, was asked by what method he contrived to force his pears and apples, to render them so fine and mellow. He observed that his fruit was naturally no earlier than his neighbour's, but as soon as it arrived at a certain age he gathered it, and after exposing it to the sun for a day or two, he placed it between the straw and feather beds, on which he and his wife slept, and in two nights it was fit for the market: perfectly ripe and of delicious flavour. By this bed-ridden fruit, alone, he has cleared, as he says, \$200 in a season. [Mirror.]

At a late election, a man was killed in Jones county. How it happened, we know not; but believe whiskey was the proximate cause.

UNACCEPTABLE GRATITUDE.

Capt. —, (we spare his name) was walking in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, down Picadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honor!" said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish, and long life to you." "How do you know me?" said the Captain. "Is it how do I know your honor (responded Pat) good right sure I have to know the man who saved my life in battle." The Captain, highly gratified at this tribute of his valor in such hearing, slid half-a-crown into his hand, and asked him, When? "God bless your honor, and long life to you (said the grateful veteran;) sure it was at New Orleans, when seeing your honor run away, as hard as your legs would carry you from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it to you."—[London Paper.]

FROM PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY.

THE EARTH.
It is the earth that, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around us, that is never found an enemy to man. The body of waters deluge him with rains, oppress him with hail, and drown him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care, and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote though constantly teased more to furnish the luxuries of man, than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over, she piously hides his remains in her bosom.

FUR TRADE.

The Detroit Herald states that a vessel arrived there from Mackinac, July 25, with a cargo of furs and sundries, estimated to be worth 270,000 dollars. The island of Michilimackinac, commonly called Mackinac, situated in the straits of the same name, about three hundred miles above Detroit, is the seat of the fur trade. The outfits of goods and provisions are made at this island, and the furs and peltries received of the Indians in exchange are brought here. The American Fur Company employs a very large capital in this trade. The whole north-western region of the Union sends furs to the grand depository at Mackinac, where the packs are made up for New York, London, Hamburg, Pekin, &c. This island commands a water communication with almost every portion of country where peltries can be obtained.—"No spot on the globe" says a writer in the Herald "situated so far from the sea can be approached in vessels, boats and canoes, through so many avenues."

EGYPT.

Egypt contains, according to Volney, a population of two millions and three hundred thousand; and D'Anville estimates the land capable of tillage at two thousand square leagues. The temperature varies according to Fahrenheit from 50 to 80 deg.—the hot season commences in March and ends in September. The present Pacha, who has given such an impetus to his province, and drawn out her resources so extensively, led away by dreams of personal aggrandizement, has made a common cause with the Grand Seigneur against the Greeks; but is he not doing what he is himself unconscious of, and that is, preparing the way for the emancipation of his subjects from the Ottoman yoke?—is he not the pioneer of a revolution in Egypt? He is teaching to his subjects the value of their own resources—to cultivate the growth of cotton, he has been employed in the construction of a magnificent canal to secure commercial advantages—he has established schools on the Lancasterian principle, and has founded academies. When the Egyptians combine all these advantages, and learn by experience how resolutely the Grecians fight in defence of their liberty—when they see an example of successful struggle brought to their very door, who is prepared to say that they will not themselves follow the Grecian example?

A man of integrity must be a man of religious principle; who will retain his integrity at home and abroad, in secret and in public, by night and by day; who would be as faithful to his principles in the solitude of a desert, as before the eyes of the assembled world.

Glass Ware.

To Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assort. sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT.

Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 604

Mahy's

APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH.

RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSICIAN, and the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, bites, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swellings, cancers, sore breasts, sore leg, whitlows, felon, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, maulings of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frost-bites, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—Small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. 1 dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.

Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Doctor Dyott's

APPROVED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Which prevent and cure all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, &c. These pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulence, epistaxis, fits, hypochondria and various complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism, gout, senury, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of Pills—Small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.

Take notice, that each box of genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

The Itch.

THIS disease is most commonly communicated by infection; it generally appears on wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustules are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or acts by the fire; sometimes, indeed, the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and other times with a white scurf or scaly eruption.

For safety, pleasantness, expedition and certainty of cure, for this most disagreeable and tormenting disorder,

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

Is recommended as the most effectual remedy. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed, in any one instance, of effecting a cure, though applied to many thousands. It is free from any disagreeable smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.

For sale, Wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and by his Agents, and every principal Druggist and vendor of Medicine, throughout the United States.

Price fifty cents per box, with full directions for using. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.

Take notice, that each box of Genuine Ointment, has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Entry takers' warrants.

For sale at this Office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
NEW YORK, AUG. 19.

We have by the packet ship Don Quixote, just arrived, in 23 days from Havre, our Paris files to the 13th July inclusive.

Respecting the interest or external relations of France, and the greater Continental Powers, we observe nothing worthy of notice; nor do we gather any thing important from the English dates, except the prorogation of Parliament, and the rumour that the present body would not be again convened.

The news from Greece is vague and contradictory, excepting the surrender of Navarino, of which the particulars are given at length. The garrison, consisting of 1100 men, obtained terms not disgraceful, and the event itself, which at first excited apprehension among the Greeks, appears subsequently to have produced union and animation in their measures. A revolution is stated to have been produced both on the government and the army.

The insurgent chiefs had been recalled and received into favour; and the command of the army, destined to act against Ibrahim Pacha, had been entrusted to Colocotroni; while Nicetas, Odysseus and other leaders, had been despatched to convey succour to different parts of Greece.

A spirited address to the people had been issued by the government, and from appearances the temporary disaster will lead to no extensive or permanent ill consequences.

The last accounts from Constantinople itself, to 10th June, give no flattering statements of the Turkish prospects, and allow the former and more recent naval losses, while they merely claim some slight advantages achieved by the Seraskier Reschid Pacha, in the environs of Salona.

These are the only particulars of political news, with which we are supplied, and our commercial intelligence is still more scanty, the letters not being assorted and delivered when we were compelled to put the paper to press. We learn, however, that the cotton market was dull, and the prices stationary or declining.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Prorogation of Parliament.—This day both Houses of Parliament were prorogued, not by his Majesty in person, but by Commission. The Royal Commissioners having taken their seats on the Woolsack, a message was sent to require the presence of the Commons at the bar, and the Speaker shortly after appearing, attended by a considerable number of Members, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read the Speech for their prorogation.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 20.

By the Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived on Friday, London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th, have been received.

The Liverpool cotton market had begun to revive, but in consequence of immense importations the last few days, but few sales could be made at the prices asked. The arrivals in one day from the United States were 21,000 bales, and from the Brazils, nine thousand—in all thirty thousand bales.

At Havre, the market had again become dull; but it was expected the demand would be increased, in consequence of the plague having broken out at Alexandria, Egypt which would operate against imports from that country.

In consequence of the discovery of the Miltonian manuscripts, which are about to be published under the auspices of the king, his majesty has appointed a commission to examine the documents in that valuable repository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them. The commissioners named are, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Croker, and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Lemon, the Deputy Keeper of the State Paper Office, (by whom the MS. above mentioned was found,) has been appointed Secretary to the Commission.

FRANCE.

Every thing is so tranquil and prosperous in this extensive empire, that we have scarcely materials for a paragraph of any interest.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of Zambrano has been appointed Minister of War. He commenced his career as page to Charles IV. and has risen to the post of Commandant General of the Cavalry of the Guard—and he would not accept of the new post unless he could retain the old.

THE GREEKS.

On looking over our numerous files of papers, received yesterday by the arrivals from Europe, we find a variety of contradictory statements respecting the progress of the war in Greece. The bare rumour, that Navarino was in danger of falling into the hands of their enemies, had infused so determined a spirit of resistance among the Greeks, that the whole country was in arms. A new and more efficient organization had taken place in the government, and a general amnesty having been offered to all who had shown a disposition to revolt, they had united with their brethren in oppos-

ing the common enemy. This led to the achievement of new victories by the patriots, which at once remove all apprehensions as to their final triumph over the invaders. This gratifying intelligence is contained in letters received at Paris from Italy, dated 3d July. It appears that three divisions of the Turkish army had advanced into the Morea. The first division was destroyed near Ambliani, by Gen. Gouras, the commander in chief, who perished in battle. The second division was besieged in the fortress of Salona; and the third, after having been beaten, had dispersed and fled towards Negropont. The reports respecting the situation of Ibrahim Pacha, were contradictory—some stating that he was surrounded by the Greeks at Mes-serie—others that he had been defeated by Colocotroni, and forced to retrace his steps upon Modon.

Extract of an official proclamation of the Greek Government.

"Thanks to God! The enemy's fleet, that made its appearance off Cape d'Oro, threatened to attack the Islands of Hydra and Spezzia, that the Government thought it necessary to order the troops that were at Napoli di Romania to be sent there, in order to defend this bulwark of our independence. The aforesaid fleet, consisting of 100 sail, between men-of-war and transports, and which was carrying troops and all kinds of ammunition and provisions, in order to effect the ruin of Greece, has been completely defeated by our brave sailors, off Capt d'Oro and Andros, between the 20th and 21st of May, O. S. The proud Captain Pacha succeeded with much difficulty in effecting his escape, with only 27 ships, still followed by the second division of the Greek fleet under Sackoury. The Admiral's ship, which was the largest amongst the enemy's fleet, was burnt; but the Captain Pacha was not found on board, he knowing by experience that the Greeks attacked generally the ship on board of which he was. Another frigate of a smaller dimension, has also been burnt in the engagement; and several other men-of-war, having been dispersed and chased by the Greeks, ran ashore on the islands of Syra and Tyros. A great number of transports had been captured and brought into the islands of Hydra and Spezzia. The Admiral Miliotis, informed at Milos of the glorious engagements of Sackoury, hastened to the spot in pursuit of the rest of the enemy's fleet, which it was fully anticipated would have met the same fate."

PERSLI.

It is said that the present king, Tattah Ullie Shah, who is now 62 years of age, has resigned the kingdom to his eldest son, Abbas Mirza, and will retire from Isphahan to Shiraz, whose ruins he designs to repair, and restore the city to its ancient splendor.

Paris, June 12.—Sidi Mahmoud, Envoy Extraordinary from the Bey of Tunis, paid a visit this day to the Royal Printing Establishment. He examined with attention the various oriental types composing the rich collection of the royal press. The superintendent of the establishment pointed out to Sidi Mahmoud a form in Arabic characters. As he was desirous to read it, the superintendent ordered a sheet to be struck off.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Charleston Patriot learns by an arrival at that port that the yellow fever was prevailing at Key West to an alarming extent. When Com. Warrington left there, (5 or 6 weeks past) there were at the Island about 30 Marines, and from 30 to 40 sailors. Of this number, when our informant departed, but 3 men of the marines were enabled to perform duty, two thirds of them being dead and the remainder lying very ill. Lieut. Com. Tupper was left in a dying state. The fever was also very fatal among the sailors—the hospital being crowded with the sick and but 5 or 6 enabled to do duty. Capt. Jas. M. Smith the commander of the Island was down with the fever. Sailing master Harby, commanding the Navy Yard, had just recovered from a severe illness. The U. S. sloop *Vagabond*, under command of Midshipman Fatio, had been dispatched for the purpose of endeavoring to fall in with Com. Warrington, off Havana or Matanzas, to inform him of the great mortality prevailing at Key West, and to advise with him concerning the removal of the remainder of the U. S. forces, &c. before they all fall victims to the fever.

* No such officer is on the Naval Register.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 28.

A tall Irishman.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, that Mr. Magee, eight feet nine inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived at that port in the ship *Conestoga*. His brother is at present in this city; he came in the *Relief*, from Belfast, last month. He measures, we are told, but six feet ten inches, very stout made, and possessing an uncommon degree of strength. We are inclined to think the Philadelphia Editor has stretched Mr. Magee about a foot and a half, as we are credibly informed he is only seven feet four inches.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 6, 1825.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Chatham.—William Bullock, senate; William Walton, and Joshua Mewborn, commons.
Peguissona.—Willis Riddick, senate; Elisha Burke, and Henry Skinner, commons.
Hayford.—James Copeland, senate; J. Vann, and Isaac Carter, commons.
Gate.—A. Harell, senate; William W. Stedman, and John Walton, commons.
Northampton.—John Peebles, senate; Roderick B. Gary, and Thomas Rynum, commons.
Washington.—Samuel Davenport, senate; William Bozman, and Peter O. Picot, commons.
Tyrol.—John Beasley, senate; Daniel Bateman, and Frederick Davenport, commons.
Jaywood.—Thomas Love, senate; Ninian Edmonston, and James R. Love, commons.
Rutherford.—Martin Shuford, senate; John Carson, and J. Green, commons.

Mr. Hines' majority over Dr. Hall, for Congress, from the Edenton district, is 264 votes. Mr. Sawyer's majority over Mr. Gatlin, is 830. Mr. Neill's majority over Mr. Culpeper, in the Fayetteville district, is 220. Mr. Carson's majority over Dr. Vance is 157, and 178 over Mr. Graham. The following is the vote of the counties composing the Morganton district:

	Carson.	Vance.	Graham.
Haywood,	450	202	257
Buncombe,	371	576	260
Rutherford,	453	101	1078
Burke,	907	345	308
	2081	1924	1903

The case of John H. Bryan's election to Congress from the Newbern district, over the former member Mr. Spaight, is one without parallel in this state. For some time previous to, and during the election, Mr. Bryan was absent from home, in the State of New-York. One portion of his friends brought his name forward for Congress, and another for the state senate, without consulting him, and without his knowledge; and, unprecedented as it is, he was elected to both stations. He will doubtless resign his situation as senator, and accept of a seat in Congress—at least we hope he may; for it is said he is a young gentleman of much promise. The fact of Mr. Bryan having been elected notwithstanding his absence from home, while his opponent was not only on the ground, using the most unprecedented efforts, but treating profusely, with whole barrels of spirits, and all kinds of fruits and delicacies, both native and exotic, reflects the highest credit upon the virtue and good sense of the people of that district.

The following is a comparative view of the late and present representation in Congress from North-Carolina.

18th Congress.	19th Congress.
Alfred M. Gatlin.	Lemuel Sawyer.
George Outlaw.	Willis Alston.
Thomas H. Hall.	Richard Hines.
Richard D. Spaight.	John H. Bryan.
William L. Edwards.	Weldon N. Edwards.
Charles L. Hooks.	Gabriel Holmes.
John Culpeper.	Archibald McNeil.
Willie P. Mangum.	Willie P. Mangum.
Romulus M. Sanders.	Romulus M. Sanders.
John Long.	John Long.
Henry Conner.	Henry Conner.
Robert H. Vance.	Samuel P. Carson.
Lewis Williams.	Lewis Williams.

The representation from North-Carolina in the 19th Congress, will be composed of seven new members, and six who were in the last (18th) Congress. All thirteen of the late members were candidates for re-election, ten of whom were opposed, and seven of the number were defeated by new candidates. Of these seven old members who were defeated, five of them went into caucus at Washington City, last winter, to nominate (or, as they fondly hoped, to make) a President for the good people of the U. States. Verbum sat.

Col. John Murphy, has been elected, without opposition, Governor of Alabama, for the ensuing two years. Col. Murphy was formerly from Robeson county, in this state. The late Governor of Alabama, Israel Pickens, was a native of Cabarrus county, in this state.

Gabriel Moore, has been re-elected a representative in Congress from the northern district of Alabama, over his competitor, Judge Clement C. Clay, by what majority we have not learned. Mr. Moore was from Stokes county, in this state.

George W. Owen is re-elected a representative in the next Congress, from the district in Alabama which he formerly represented.

Gen. Gaines has been invited, by a committee appointed for the purpose at a public meeting of the citizens of Jasper county, Geo. to partake of a public dinner at Monticello, to be given by the citizens of that town and county, as a testimonial of their high sense of his distinguished military services, of his patriotism, and devotion to the best interests of our common country. The General has consented to partake of the dinner, when he shall have concluded the official duties with which he is charged by government. We are glad to perceive that a respectable portion, at least, of the people of Georgia, are not tainted by the mania with which their Governor is afflicted; but that they are sufficiently divested of prejudice to perceive, and are candid enough to acknowledge, the services of a faithful and upright officer of the general government.

Rate of exchange in Nashville, Tennessee: U. States Bank notes, 5 to 7, Virginia, 5 to 6, South Carolina, 2 to 4, and North-Carolina, 1 per cent. advance.

THE INDIANS.

The Detroit Herald, of the 2d ult. mentions that an unusually large number of Indians have visited the British fortress and town of Malden, in Upper Canada, the present season. It was computed that no less than eight thousand of these natives of the forest, were at or near Malden at one time. The agents of the British government spare neither pains nor expense to secure and extend an influence over the Indians. The usual amount of goods annually sent to Malden, is said to be twenty thousand pounds sterling; and the amount has been greatly increased this year. The British agents doubtless wish to abstract the Indians from their friendly inclination towards the U. States, in order to render them averse from moving west of the Mississippi, which the U. S. government is desirous of encouraging them to do: the valuable fur-trade carried on with the Indians, is another object which tempts the cupidity of the Britons.

GOUGING, &c.

We published an article in our last, from an Ohio paper, stating that a Mr. Boswell, son-in-law of Gov. Desha, had been arrested at Ripley, Ohio, for the murder of a Mr. Clarke; we since learn, from the Chillicothe (Ohio) Times, that Clarke is not dead—that Boswell is released—and that the "affair" between them, is of daily occurrence in Kentucky, and was "conducted" without any violation of the "customs" of the state!—which "customs" warrant biting and gouging, as "fair game!" Mr. Clarke, it seems, did not lose more than one ear and a pair of eyes in this "affair!" As the business was conducted according to the etiquette of Kentucky, Boswell was "honorably acquitted" by those who witnessed the combat. But what is "fair game" in Kentucky, appears to be "foul play" in other parts of our country; for it is only a few weeks since we read in a northern paper of a man's being heavily fined and imprisoned, for biting another's nose off!

A man by the name of Stephen Fosene, came to his death during the late election in Jones county. The proximate and primary cause of his death, was the debasing and illegal practice of treating at the polls!

The Right Hon. Charles R. Vaughn, his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States, was presented to the President of the United States on the 20th ult. by Mr. Daniel Brent, first clerk in the department of state. Mr. Vaughn delivered his credentials as minister, &c. and was accepted by the President in that capacity. He was accompanied by Mr. Addington, late charge des affaires from Great Britain in the U. S.; and, also, by Capt. Sturt, of the British ship *Phaeton*, and Mr. Doyle, attached to the legation.

Mr. Clay arrived at Washington City on Sunday, the 21st ult. It seems he had arrived with in a few miles of that city, before he heard of the decease of his daughter, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he had, four days before, left his family.

Dr. Tho. P. Jones, principal of the "North-Carolina Female Academy," at Oxford, has been appointed professor of mechanics in the *Franklin Institute*, at Philadelphia, and editor of their journal. The Rev. Mr. Larabee, a Presbyterian clergyman, will take charge of the Oxford seminary, when Messrs. Andrews and Jones leave. Mr. Warner and Miss Baker, will continue as instructors at Oxford. Messrs. Andrews and Jones propose opening, at Philadelphia, a Select Literary and Scientific Female Seminary, to be restricted to twelve pupils.

The story that has been published in most all the papers, of 17 dead human bodies having floated ashore at and near Edenton in this state, supposed to have belonged to some vessel or vessels which had been captured by pirates, who murdered the men, threw them overboard, and made prizes of the vessels, turns out to be no such thing! It has been ascertained that a dead body of a man, without a head, has been picked up and buried; but from every appearance, it is evident that the man must have fallen overboard from a raft, or a boat, (perhaps when drunk) and lost his head by having it bit off by a shark. The story of the 17 dead bodies made such a noise, and gained such credence, as to induce government to fit out and send vessels of war to scour the coasts of North-Carolina; and either drive off, capture, or kill the rascally pirates who were supposed to have committed these wanton outrages. These vessels of war have actually been cruising on our coast; but sharks and alligators were the only enemy they could get scent of—and they are, no doubt, the only pirates that have been within one hundred leagues of North-Carolina, in any other condition than as prisoners. The person or persons who were mischievous enough to put these reports in circulation, ought, of right, to have justice dealt out to them with a severity but little less summary than that which is meted to the West India pirates themselves.

KENTUCKY.

The general election for members of the Legislature, &c. in Kentucky, took place on the 5th ultimo; and it seems that the "Old Court party" has been completely triumphant. The contest was a warm one; the Governor of the state, (Desha) a new court man, unimpaired of the dignity and decorum which should characterize the chief magistrate of a great and powerful state, was seen struggling and sweating in the crowd, which, in a solid body, pressed around

the window, at which the votes were received; exercising, himself, in Franklin county, a doubtful right of suffrage; assisting to make way for his partisans, and with his own hands, lifting men over the heads of the multitude up to the window to vote.

The question which so divided and distracted the people of that state, at the late election, was, whether the law passed at the preceding session of the legislature, abolishing the Supreme Court of Appeals, was constitutional or not—the friends of the old court contending that, as said court was established by the constitution, and the term of office of its judges being during good behavior, the legislature had no right to abolish the court, nor to remove the judges, except as provided in the constitution, to wit, by impeachment, or by an address of two-thirds of both houses of the legislature: And the other party maintaining the reverse. The old court party having succeeded in gaining a majority of about two to one over their opponents, the new judges (Barry, Haggin, Trimble, and Davidge) will be ousted from their "brief authority," by a repeal of the law under which they were appointed; and the old judges will be reinstated to their constitutional rights and authority.

It appears that the defeated party manifested their chagrin and disappointment, in a manner that was not only unwarrantable, but highly criminal. After it was ascertained that the old court party had succeeded in carrying their candidates at Lexington, barrels of toddy and punch were prepared, for testing the assembled multitude: the new court party, smarting under their defeat, concerted and carried into effect the most malignant and diabolical scheme for checking and marring the festivity of their opponents, that we recollect ever to have heard of: a large quantity (some say 1/2 others 2/3) of EMETIC TARTAR, was procured, which they completely succeeded in infusing into the barrels of liquor! Upwards of a thousand people drank pretty freely of it: the nausea and vomiting that ensued, among the multitude, was indescribable. No deaths had taken place, at our last advices; but it was expected some of the victims to this miscreant scheme, would not survive. The civil authority had taken very prompt and energetic measures for the detection of the guilty; some persons had already been committed; and others, it was expected, soon would be.

We learn that a yellow man, by the name of Josiah Courtney, living in this county, near Mr. Conrad Casper's, about 14 miles from Salisbury, was drowned on Saturday last. He had been digging for Gold; and in the hole he had excavated in search of the precious metal, about a foot of water was standing on Saturday morning, produced by the rains the preceding night; he went into the gold pit, notwithstanding the water that stood there; was taken with a fit, fell with his head under water, and was drowned before he could be taken out. He had often had fits before; and, a few years since, while one was on him, he fell into the fire, and was so badly burnt, that he has been a cripple ever since.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

William Carroll is re-elected Governor, without opposition. Messrs. Allen, Isaacs, and Alexander, have been re-elected to the next Congress, from the districts in that state which they formerly represented.

Dr. John H. Marable is elected to Congress from the district lately represented by James H. Reynolds—Marable, Reynolds, and Willie Blount, late Governor, were the candidates.

In the district formerly represented by Mr. Sanford, Mr. Folk is elected, over Lerwin, Sanford, Brumit, and Willis. Gen. Samuel Houston, has been re-elected a representative in the next Congress, from the Davidson district, by a large majority over Maj. Bruce, his competitor.

Gen. John Cocke has been re-elected to the next Congress, from the district he formerly represented, by a majority, over his competitor, of between fourteen and fifteen hundred.

John Blair is re-elected, and James C. Mitchell in place of James Standefer. Robt. C. Foster has been elected senator in the Legislature, from the Nashville district, formerly represented by Col. Weakly—Foster 2212, Col. Newton Cannon 2032, Robt. Weakly 796. Col. Weakly's vote in the Legislature against Gen. Jackson as United States senator, is said to have been the cause of his getting so lean a support this year.

Col. John Williams, (late U. S. senator) has been beaten in the Knoxville district, for the state senate, by Col. James Anderson.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. Editor: I would respectfully suggest to your intelligent readers, the propriety of forming and incorporating a Company, to be styled the *North-Carolina Gold Company*. The shares might be rated at \$50, or \$100 each; and a large number of them might be taken by the State. This company could lease or purchase the lands in the "Gold region" of North-Carolina, and thus be enabled to work the Mines to great advantage—Skillful Miners could be very easily brought from South-America and Europe, and employed by the company. By a course of this kind, steadily pursued, there can be no doubt but immense treasure might be taken out of the bowels of the earth. FLINT.

August 26th, 1825.

CHERAW, AUG. 23.

Corn 75 a 80; Meal 75 a 80; Flour (new) 6 a 8; Oats, per bushel, 50 a 60; Sheep per hundred, 75 a 90; Butter, 15 a 20; Beef 5 a 6; Pork 6 a 7; Bacon 6 a 7; Bees Wax 32 a 33; Flax Seed 75 a 80; Salt 90 a 100; Tallow 7 a 8; Whiskey 35 a 40; Bagging 30; Coffee 30 a 35; Iron 6 a 8. Gazette.

EARLY COTTON.

Five bales of new cotton were sold in Petersburg before the 20th of August, at 17 cents per lb.

There is nothing more creditable to a public officer, than promptitude in paying over money received, and it is but due to energy and integrity to hold up such officers, as patterns for imitation. We therefore mention, that *Abraham K. Simonton*, Esq. Sheriff of Iredell County, has been the first the present year, to settle his public account with the Comptroller. By the 1st of October, every Sheriff & Clerk in the State is expected to "do likewise."

LIEUT. HUNTER.

In our last, we stated that Lieut. William M. Hunter, of the U. S. navy, had been tried before the Naval Court Martial which had just concluded the trial of Com. Porter, upon a charge of neglect of duty for permitting a Spaniard, by the name of Madrid, to be received on board the Franklin 74, without informing his commanding officer, Com. Stewart, and acquitting. On the trial, Lieut. Hunter put in a document, in which he pleaded guilty to the fact, but not to the charge of "Neglect of Duty." The document went on to give some explanations of the reasons by which he had been actuated in refraining from making a report of the person alluded to. This man Madrid had been introduced on board at Callao, with the knowledge and consent of Mrs. Stewart, the Commodore's lady; and, as he was employed in the pantry, by which Captain Stewart, and the officers were constantly in the habit of passing to and fro, he could not presume otherwise than that he was there with the knowledge of the captain. He was employed to clean the knives for the cabin, and to assist the Steward in other matters.

Lieut. Hunter went on to state that, from what had subsequently transpired, he had no doubt that Commodore Stewart was ignorant of the fact of this man being on board. A deposition from Mrs. Stewart was also read, which stated, in substance, that this Spaniard had been received on board the Franklin in the harbour of Callao, under the sanction of Mrs. Stewart. He had been introduced to her protection by some friends at Callao; and she had suffered him to be brought on board, and continued there, without the knowledge or consent of Captain Stewart, because she considered him to be an officer of the patriotic army, and that he would certainly be sentenced to death, and as certainly executed, if she withheld her consent. She could not see a human being in this dangerous situation, without taking some measures to rescue him. She had, therefore, consented to his being brought on board, and employed by the Steward until the Franklin arrived at some place of security. It appeared that the man came from another vessel on board the Franklin, and remained there until she arrived at Kila, when he left her, and went on shore.

A new General Court Martial has been instituted; which is now proceeding with the trial of Com. Charles Stewart, on charges of misconduct.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The committee appointed by the Harrisburg Convention have brought in a report, the preamble of which sets forth the necessity of "improving the sources of wealth, and strength, and social comfort" of the state; and the first resolution states—"That the improvement of the commonwealth will be best promoted, and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established, by opening an entire and complete communication from the Susquehanna to the Alleghany and Ohio, and from the Alleghany to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route; and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the state, and to preserve her strength and resources."

This is a spirited project, and worthy of a great state. The patriotism and intelligence of the Convention will, it is hoped, lead to a zealous support of the valuable and important measure alluded to, which will be a source of wealth and strength to Pennsylvania. New-York, which has no room for jealousy, will rejoice to see a great and patriotic state, with abundant means and an excellent population, realizing benefits which must result from the completion of the above named works.

The ladies, or rather some of the ladies of Huntsville, Alabama, celebrated the last 4th of July by a public dinner at a Tavern! They ought to have seen a self condemnation in their second regular toast.

"Home—The best reflector of woman's brightness."

We learn from the Georgetown Metropolitan that on Monday, 13th ult. the very interesting ceremony of taking the veil was witnessed at the Visitation in that town. The subject who bid adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister, was the amiable and interesting daughter of Capt. Jones of the Navy.

THE LATE GEN. PINCKNEY.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 17. It becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of that venerable patriot and soldier of the Revolution, General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who expired at his house in town last evening, about six o'clock. If a life of unblemished honor and high usefulness, of unsullied morals and pure public zeal, can endear the memory of the departed, then will the recollection of the deceased be fondly cherished by all classes of his countrymen with no abatement of respect and affection through the lapse of time. Let the citizens generally honor his memory, therefore, by attending his obsequies, for the reputation of such a citizen is public property—as his life was always ready to be devoted to the public good, so should his death be publicly mourned, and his departure from among us to the tomb of his forefathers be marked by those manifestations of reverence and respect that should always attach to honor and virtue.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The trial of Commodore Porter has at length terminated, and the sentence is published. The Court Martial was dissolved, after the trials of Lieutenants Whitlock and Hunter; and a new Court has since been convened for the trials of Commodore Stewart, on charges and specifications which will be found in our paper of Friday. From present appearances this trial will occupy the Court for several weeks.

Major Andrews, the special agent sent by the General Government to examine into the causes of the differences between Georgia and the Creeks, has returned from his mission, after reinstating Colonel Crowell. We have published the correspondence between Governor Troup and Gen. Gaines; and also an able review of the subject, in our last week's Journal. We have no doubt that the General Government will sustain its own dignity and the interests of the Republic, and that Governor Troup will find it expedient to suspend the commencement of surveys in the Indian country, during the present season. There will be time for Congress to express its opinion on the subject.

We have at this time a French squadron, and a British frigate, lying in the Chesapeake. The former has returned from Hayti, with an intention to remain in Norfolk until the hurricane season is over. Some of the officers have come up to the city.

HORRID MURDER.

A most shocking murder was committed on the 28th ult. near Elkton, Giles county, by Col. Joachim Lindsey, of Maury county, on the body of his wife, to whom he had been married about six months. This horrid crime was perpetrated by the discharge of a loaded pistol, in the side of the head of the deceased, as she was walking by his side on the road with her arm locked in his, and in company with her mother and cousin. The contents of the pistol passed through her head, and she instantly expired. Lindsey immediately made his escape to the woods, and had not been heard of at the last accounts. He is a tall man, finely dressed, genteel in his person, and of agreeable manners.

It is stated to be a fact that the Dutch flag, displayed from the vessel which brought out the Dutch minister, is the first national Dutch flag, which has been exhibited in this state, since it was struck, upwards of 150 years ago, when the colony of New-Amsterdam was ceded to Great Britain.

Several severe conflicts have recently taken place in Philadelphia among Irish emigrants, particularly on Monday afternoon last, when as many as two hundred persons were engaged. The police found it difficult to restore order. These disputes originated in a difference of opinion among the emigrants respecting European politics. The Orangemen on board one vessel celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, while on their passage to this country. This gave great dissatisfaction to the Ribbonmen, and a battle ensued on shipboard, in which the latter, being the weaker party, were conquered. Arrived in this country, they found their number increased, and renewed the contest.

The members of the Charleston Bar lately gave a public dinner to Judge Drayton, who, it will be recollected, was elected to Congress in opposition to Major Crafts. The toast of the latter gentleman was as follows:

The Representative to Congress from Charleston District—"Palman qui meruit ferat."

This toast was followed by one from Hugh S. Legare, Esq. which we take pleasure in copying:

The health of Major William Crafts. The magnanimity which adorns the triumph of a competitor, with a genius worthy a rival.

* Let him who merits bear the palm.

The Salem, (Mass.) Gazette says, "In the late western tour Mr. Clay beat Mr. Clinton by six dinners and four barbecues."

[But the Gazette ought to recollect this is on Mr. Clay's own domicile. How many dinners could not Clinton beat Clay in the middle states?]

Gov. TROUP, GEORGIA, &c.

The last Milledgeville papers contain two long letters from Gov. Troup to the President, written in his usual strain. The following paragraph is extracted because it flatly contradicts Gen. Gaines. Our readers will be at no loss, we apprehend, to decide to which of them credit is due.

"With regard to the first letter of General Gaines, to which I have called your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so exceptional to the head of this Government—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter is now answering before a Court Martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former, who was bound by equal respect to this Government, does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him—it is in this letter too that Gen. Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what nobody can believe, that the McIntosh party which made the treaty constituted but a fiftieth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians, when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestable evidence."

The following is an extract from a communication in a paper devoted to the Troup party, written by a friend to that party; and, coming from such a source, we presume it correctly points out the course which the Governor has at last wisely determined to pursue.

I apprehend, then, that Gov. Troup, having done every thing that he deemed necessary and nothing more than he honestly believed to be necessary, to secure the rights of Georgia, and to promote the wishes of her citizens, and having been thwarted in all his views by a most unexpected and unreasonable opposition, is now disposed to let the interests of Georgia in relation to the lately acquired territory remain where they have been placed by the United States authorities; at least till the approaching sessions of Congress and the state Legislature.

At a dinner given to Gen. Lafayette in Leesburg, Va. Mr. Adams, who was a guest, gave the following toast:

The living records of the War of Independence—Like the prophetic books of the Bible, increasing in value as they diminish in numbers.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, August 24:

Cotton, 15 a 16; flour, fine, 4 1/2 a 5; superfine, 5 to 5 1/2; wheat, 90 a 1; whiskey, 35 1/2 a 40; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 6 a 7; salt, turkeys, 12 to 14; sugar, 35 a 40; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 4 to 4 1/2 per 100 lbs.; iron, 6; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Married.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 30th ult. by L. R. Rose, Esq. Daniel Heller, aged 19, to Miss Gatty Nelson.

Died.

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult. Capt. John I. S. Ruffin, after a few days illness of the bilious fever.

In Albany, (N. Y.) on the 19th ult. Hon. Roger Skinner, U. S. district judge of the northern district of New York.

By Saturday's Mail.

Lord Cochrane.—This man, it seems, has returned to England, in the Brazilian frigate Piranga, after having acquired a princely fortune in South-America. The greatest consternation was caused at Rio Janeiro, when it was ascertained Cochrane had sailed for England, in one of the Emperor's best frigates, and carried off an immense amount of specie, which had been levied upon the people at Rio, ostensibly for the use of government. We always suspected his lordship was actuated less from patriotic than adventurous motives, in assisting the South-Americans in their struggle for liberty; and that his only aim was to aggrandize himself.—The Piranga frigate will be sent back to South-America, but Lord Cochrane will stay in England.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

A duel took place on Wednesday last, between two artillery officers attached to Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake bay, in which one of them was shot through the body. The interview took place a short distance in the rear of the garrison, and the cause of it was a very trifling affair.

LIVE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York, on the 23d ult. from Liverpool, English papers to the 20th July have been received.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued dull. One letter of the 20th says, "The total sales the last three days, viz. on the 16th, 18th and 19th, amounted to only 2684 bags, and included of American descriptions, 811 bales upwards, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 160 Orleans, 12 to 16 1/4; 16 Sea Island, 2; and 464 Alabama, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2."

A duel has been fought in Paris, between Count Segor and General Gouraud, in consequence of the answer of the latter to the Account of the Russian Campaign, by the former. Count Segor was wounded in the arm, and the latter in the body.

A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the Leper tract, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and soil situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the cotton planters; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE. August 23rd, 1825. 3mt86

Estate of Jesper Commins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Jesper Commins, dec'd. desires all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment without delay.

WM. KING, adm'r. Iredell county, Aug. 16, 1825. 3mt6r

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, on the 30th ult. a Negro man who says his name is Frank, about 21 or 22 years of age, of dark complexion: says he belongs to John McInnes, of Montgomery county, N. C. and that he left his owner on Wednesday, the 24th ult. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take the fellow away—or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAMUEL JONES, jailer. Salisbury, Sept. 3d, 1825. 74

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore.

WHERE all the Great Capitals were sold in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY, which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the \$40,000 Prize to a gentleman in Philadelphia—the 10,000 sent to Pittsylvania county, Virginia—the 5,000 sold in shares: One-half sent to Warrenton, N. Carolina—One-quarter to Caswell Court House, N. Carolina, and the remaining Quarter to New-York. The minor Prizes were variously distributed.

THE NEXT SCHEME:

Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—to be drawn by the improved mode (Odd and Even system) secured by Letters Patent from the United States, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed IN ONE DAY.

Highest Prize 30,000 dollars!

Splendid Scheme:
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000
30 prizes of 100 is 3,000
60 prizes of 50 is 3,000
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
400 prizes of 5 is 2,000
20,000 prizes of 4 is 80,000

20,813 PRIZES. \$152,900

40,000 Tickets, Not one Blank to a Prize.

Mode of drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 Prizes of \$1, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$1 Prize. If the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a Prize of \$1.

Old Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery IN ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate Number in the Scheme, so that the holder of two Tickets or two shares of Tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number), will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior Prize in this Scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many Tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain Two Prizes each!

Every Prize payable in Cash, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

TICKETS WILL RISE

on the 1st of September, to Five Dollars; until which time, the price will continue, viz:
Whole Tickets - - \$4 Quarters - - \$1 00
Halves - - - - 2 1/2 Eighths - - - 50
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago—and where more Capitals have been sold than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same. Baltimore, August, 1825. 2mt75

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the Book Binding Business in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants' account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound. 3mt75
Salem, June 19, 1825. DAVID CLEVEL.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2 Stateville, Aug. 24, 1825. THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the terms of which were changed at the last session of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was issued) again to change the time of this fall's review: the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, to wit:

The two Iredell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 53) at Stateville, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews. 67

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Aid-de-Camp.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in Lincoln, North-Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and in most elegant style, orders for coaches, carriages, panel and stick gigs, and sulkeys, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

Lincoln, Aug. 24, 1825. 67B

N. B. The subscriber continues to keep on hand a quantity of elegant Windsor Chairs, neatly ornamented with bronze or gold; also, high and low post bedsteads, of the best materials. M. C. P.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lutwick and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otto Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other out-houses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee. August 16th, 1825. 677

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely NEGROES, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office. Aug. 23, 1825. 72

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the subscribers by Capt. John Frost, for the purposes therein specified, we will proceed to sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next, on the premises where Capt. Frost now lives, the following Tracts of Land in Rowan county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the waters of Dutchman's creek, viz: one tract of 490 acres with all the necessary improvements for a plantation, with an Oil Mill, Wood-Cutting Machine, Saw Mill, &c.—this tract, to suit purchasers, may be divided into separate lots; another tract, of 134 acres, well improved, with good buildings, a valuable orchard, an extensive distillery, &c.; another tract, upwards of 80 acres, with good improvements, valuable orchard, a grist and saw mill, &c. Also, four likely Negroes; a wagon and team, &c.; and all of said John Frost's stock of cattle, hogs, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by us,

GEORGE SANER, SAMUEL FROST, NATHAN C. HUNT, GARLAND ANDERSON, Trustees. 3674

August 16, 1825. 678

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r. Dec. 24, 1824. 41

State of North-Carolina,

CLERK OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, July

Court term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd. Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3mt82

Witness, DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c. May 9, 1825. 57

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office. May 9, 1825. 57

The Muse.

THE GRIEF OF JUDAH.

Unhild is the voice of Judah's mirth—
And Judah's minstrel, too, are gone;
The harp that told Messiah's birth
Are hung on Heaven's eternal throne.
Fled is the bright and shining throng
That swelled on earth the welcome strain,
And lost in air the choral song
That floated wild on David's plain:
For dark and sad is Bethlehem's fate,
Her valleys gush with human blood;
Despair sits mourning at her gate,
And murder stalks in frantic mood.
At morn the mother's heart was light,
Her infant bloom'd upon her breast;
At eve 'twas pale and wither'd quite,
And gone to its eternal rest.
Weep on, ye childless mothers, weep—
Your babes are hushed in one cold grave;
In Jordan's streams their spirits sleep,
Their blood is mingled with the waves.

NICE POINT.

Shy, which enjoys the greatest blisses,
John, who Dorinda's picture kisses,
Or Tom his friend, the favored elf,
Who kisses fair Dorinda's self?
Faith, 'tis not easy to divine,
While both are thus with rapture fainting,
To which the balance should incline,
Since Tom and John both kiss a painting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

"Come hither thou beautiful rover,
Thou wanderer of earth and of air,
Who bearest the sighs of a lover,
And bringest him news of his fair."

The first mention we find made of the employment of pigeons, as letter-carriers, is by Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," who tells us that Faustheas, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of his having been victor at the Olympic games on the very same day to his father at Aegina.

When the city of Ptolemais, in Syria, was invested by the French and Venetians, and it was ready to fall into their hands, they observed a pigeon flying over them, and immediately conjectured that it was charged with letters to the garrison. On this the whole army raising a loud shout, and so confounded the poor aerial post, that it fell to the ground—and on being seized, a letter was found under its wings, from the Sultan, in which he assured the garrison, that "he would be with them in three days, with an army sufficient to raise the siege." For this letter the besiegers substituted another to this purpose, "that the garrison must see to their own safety, for the Sultan had such other affairs pressing him, that it was impossible for him to come to their succour;" and with this false intelligence they let the pigeon fly on his course. The garrison, deprived by this decree of all hopes of relief, immediately surrendered. The Sultan appeared on the third day, as promised, with a powerful army, and was not a little mortified to find the city already in the hands of the Christians.

Carrier pigeons were again employed, but with better success, at the siege of Leyden, in 1675. The garrison were, by the means of the information thus conveyed to them, induced to stand out, till the enemy, despairing of reducing the place, withdrew. On the siege being raised, the Prince of Orange ordered that the pigeons who had rendered such essential service should be maintained at the public expense, and at their death they should be embalmed and preserved in the town-house, as a perpetual token of gratitude.

In the East, the employment of pigeons for the conveyance of letters is still very common, particularly in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. Every Bashaw has generally a basket full of them sent him from the grand seraglio, where they are bred, and in case of any insurrection or other emergency, he is enabled, by letting loose two or more of these extraordinary messengers, to convey intelligence to the government long before it could be possibly obtained by other means.

The diligence and speed with which these feathered messengers wing their course, is extraordinary. From the instant of their liberation, their flight is directed through the clouds at an immense height, to the place of their destination. They are believed to dart onward in a straight line, and never descend except when at loss for breath, and then they are to be seen, commonly, at dawn of day, lying on their backs on the ground, with the bill open, sucking in with hasty avidity the dew of the morning. Of their speed, the instances related are almost incredible.

The Consul of Alexandria daily sends despatches by these means to Aleppo in 5 hours, though couriers occupy the whole day, and proceed with the utmost expedition from one town to the other.

Some years ago a gentleman sent a carrier pigeon from London, by the stage coach, to his friend in St. Edmondsbury, together with a note, desiring that the pigeon, two days after their arrival there, might be thrown up precisely when the town clock struck nine in the morning. This was done accordingly, and the pigeon arrived in London, and flew to the Bull Inn, Bishopgate street, into the loft, and was there shown at half an hour past eleven o'clock, having flown seventy-two miles in two hours and a half.

At Antwerp, in 1819, one of the thirty-two pigeons belonging to that city, who had been conveyed to London, and there let loose, made transit back, being a distance in a direct line of one hundred and eighty miles, in six hours.

It is through the attachment of the animals to the place of their birth, and particularly to the spot where they had brought up their young, that they are thus rendered useful to mankind.

When a young one flies very hard at home, as it comes to its full strength, it is carried in a basket or otherwise, about half a mile from home, and then turned out—after this, it is carried a mile, and then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till at length it will return from the furthestmost parts of the country.

HABIT.

Habit will reconcile us to every thing but change, and even to change, if it recur not too quickly. The late Sir George Staunton informed me, that he had visited a man in India, who had committed a murder, and, in order not only to save his life, but what was of much more consequence, his castle, he submitted to the penalty imposed; this was, that he should sleep for seven years on a bedstead, without any mattress, the whole surface of which was studded with points of iron resembling nails, but not so sharp as to penetrate the flesh. Sir George saw him in the fifth year of his probation, and his skin was then like the hide of a rhinoceros, but more callous; at that time, however, he could sleep comfortably on his "bed of thorns," and remarked, that, at the expiration of the term of his sentence, he should, most probably, continue that system from choice, which he had been obliged to adopt from necessity.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1775, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favour granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American independence when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interest of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it

his duty not to be kept inactive by a difference of opinion. The constitution as it is well known did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hope which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favourable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done till he was re-chosen by a vote of congress to be commander in chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised: he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spiritous liquors. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through; his speeches and his addresses which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaption of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way; and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

A highwayman, named Bollard, confined in Newgate, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial; and was answered, "by getting an apothecary to make affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done, in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes, that if the said James Bollard is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, he will be in imminent danger of his life." To which the learned Judge on the bench answered, "that he verily believed so too!"

A Mr. Watt, in England, is reported to have sold the celebrated horse *Memnon*, to Lord Darlington, for 42,000 dollars.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemon & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825.

EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825.

Book Lost.

BORROWED from the subscriber, by somebody, "Jewish Letters to Voltaire," or a title similar to the above. Whoever has the book in possession, will oblige the owner by returning it to the Printer, or the Printer will direct to whom; or any information respecting it, will be thankfully received.

Salisbury, July 30, 1825.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a good and new well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charlotte road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rocky river, and Teazer for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls.

HENRY J. SOSSLMAN.

August 23.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining, in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society; the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers and non-commissioned officers of the first Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, will assemble at the court-house in Salisbury, on Friday, the 9th of September next, for instruction in the manual exercise and field evolutions. The officers are required to appear with their uniforms, but will be furnished with muskets in town.

By order of Wm. H. Kerr, Col. Comd't.

J. W. RAMSAY, Adj't.

Aug. 29, 1825.

Proposals

FOR publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville, a Religious Paper, to be called *The North Carolina Telegraph*, conducted by Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M. The importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of universal regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the Gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow; and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to ensure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No State in the Union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our State are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able, none will pretend to deny. The Editor of the *Telegraph* will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety. He will before him a choice selection of the best Papers and Magazines in this country, and some of the ablest Foreign Journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting and useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in the State.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the *Telegraph* will be filled in part with select literary pieces designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable Constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given. Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy, will occasionally be inserted.

And 'last, but not least,' the improvement, dignity, and usefulness of the Female Sex, will find in the *Telegraph* a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisement will be admitted.

The first number to be issued as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained.

Price Three Dollars a year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

Subscriptions to the above work received at the Carolinian Office.

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST. THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dr. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carbonyl Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving jars; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltz Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. H. VOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at the printing-office.